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America in the 50's," "Animal Rivalry," "Passages from the Journal of a West India Slave Owner," "Memories of an Old Servant," "The Klondike Rush," "The Woman's Crusade." Never before have such sociological riches been brought between the covers of a single volume. The book is a library in itself.

The materials are grouped, placed, and led up to with such skill that despite their various origins, no confusion is left in the reader's mind. The problems are logically analyzed and the distinctions clearly drawn. One of the features to be grateful for is a careful presentation of the history and development of social ideas and doctrines.

One is thankful for the chapter on "Isolation" which breaks new ground. On the other hand one finds nothing in the book on exploitation, on professions, on social structure, and little on organization or government. One marks such slips as "Veblin," "Stoddard Lothrop." The reviewer must also say that his *Social Control* appeared in 1901, not 1906.

This ripe and scholarly volume is the last word of perfection in source books for the classroom, and no teacher of sociology can afford to be without it. No doubt it will contribute much to the expansion of social studies in our colleges.

EDWARD A. ROSS

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Einführung in die Sozialpolitik. DR. LEOPOLD VON WIESE, ord. Professor der wirtschaftlichen Staatswissenschaften und der Soziologie an der Universität Köln. Zweite, neubearbeite, vermehrte Auflage. Leipzig: G. A. Gloeckner, 1921. Pp. 296.

For a long time to come the label "made in Germany" will be a red rag to the Yankee bull. This fact, however, will not redound to the indiscriminate credit of the bull. It remains true, as it was before the the war, and even in certain respects during the war, that if Americans knew how to observe and how to draw just conclusions from their observations, they might learn more to their advantage from the Germans than from any other people on earth. This would not commit Americans to approval of the Germans, to adoption of their ways of thinking, or to imitation of their methods. It would merely involve recognition that the Germans have become conscious of certain group needs of which we are less than semiconscious; that the Germans have adopted group attitudes toward these needs, while we have not passed beyond occasional, detached and sporadic enterprises; that the Germans have

worked out community policies and techniques in comparison with which our procedure is incoherent, inconsequent, and heterogeneous.

Sozialpolitik is the leading case in point. To begin with, we have in the United States no such thing as *Sozialpolitik* in the strict sense. Accordingly we have no way of translating the word that will convey to our minds precisely what the term connotes to the Germans. Yet in Germany *Sozialpolitik* is a division of public function only a degree less important, and scarcely a degree less established and equipped than public education. The contrast has not to be simulated by ignoring all that is represented by the agencies formally or sympathetically federated in such bodies as the National Conference of Social Work, and the Southern Sociological Congress. The men and women who have most splendidly served our public by founding and operating their organizations would be the best witnesses to the reality of the contrast.

This being the case, every American who is interested either in the clinical practice or in the theoretical teaching of what we are now calling "social work" should welcome any means of promoting acquaintance with "social work" in Germany. Whether there is, or ever will be, a place in our American life for *Sozialpolitik* in the German sense is quite beside the mark. Be that as it may, the fact of belated groups within the national group is universal. Knowledge of what to do and how to do it, in view of this fact, is not intuitive. What to do is probably not in detail the same in any two national groups. What has been thought and what has been attempted in one group can hardly be without instructiveness for others.

Professor von Wiese's book is not a thesaurus. It is an introduction. We have no equally convenient conspectus of just what *Sozialpolitik* means in Germany, both as a theory and as a practice. Acquaintance with the contents of this book should form a part of the training of every American candidate for a place in "social work."

ALBION W. SMALL

The New Psychology. By A. G. TANSLEY. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1920. Pp. 283. $4.00.

Man's Unconscious Passion. By WILFRID LAY, PH.D. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1920. Pp. vii+246. $2.00.

The Psychology of Social Reconstruction. By G. T. W. PATRICK, PH.D. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1920. Pp. 273. $2.00.

These three books make the laudable attempt to develop and apply the new psychology—the theory of the behavior of man not immediately